

HAWAII'S FORTUNES AND HOW TO ENHANCE THEM

Editor Advertiser: After thoroughly canvassing the subject among the members of the Congressional party during the interisland trip, and consulting since the return with haoles, kanakas and malihinis like myself, I am firmly convinced that the time is ripe for the formation of a Hawaiian Friendly Society, to be composed of those who love these islands and live here and of those who also love them and are not so fortunate. So far as the members of the Congressional party is concerned, Baris seems to be willing.

The advantages of a "hands across the sea" friendly organization could be made many and manifold. If, however, such a society accomplishes no more than keeping up a continual correspondence between the Hawaiians and their well-wishers on the mainland, much good may result. Every one of our visitors wishes to know even more of these islands than he has already learned. Many of them would like to know where they can secure additional data and information. A Friendly Society such as I suggest might by either using the Promotion Committee as a clearing house or by direct correspondence keep the needs of these islands ever green in the minds of their well-wishers. But there are other and more substantial benefits to be secured by cooperation.

Few of these islanders, or our citizens on the mainland, I believe, begin to realize the very serious manner in which the majority of the Congressmen on a visiting committee get down to the work in hand. It has been a revelation to me, and I know now that if the hands of the Congressmen with us are upheld by the people of Hawaii these islands need not fear for the future.

The destiny of Hawaii has fortunately fallen into the hands of men who believe that the only way to do things is to do them. To illustrate, Congressman Davidson, who is with us as chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, has not only at his own expense explored all of the great rivers of America, but when as a congressional visitor he departed from Porto Rico, he carried to America with him 700 pounds of Porto Rican coffee, paid for out of his own purse, and this coffee he had parched in America, put up in pouched packages and sent with instructions how to best prepare for the table to the most influential people he knew. They tried, used and asked for more, but Mr. Davidson knew of no one in America who handled that particular coffee—and here comes in the need of a Friendly Society. Many of our visitors hope to take back with them sacks of Kona coffee, each one will gladly go among his friends singing its praises, but the coffee men or Hawaii must help themselves if they expect others to help them. Let them, with the aid of friends in America, be ready to take the first step that will free them from at least one of the middlemen between them and the consumer and, tariff or no tariff, coffee planting will pay on these islands.

Coffee planting being mooted as the industry of the small farmer, I continue to use this bean to illustrate the possibilities of promotion work on the part of a Friendly Society, no matter how loosely organized. One friend, Congressman Stevens, I know takes the matter most seriously. He is a firm advocate of applying the pure food law to coffee, appointing a board to test every sack of coffee that comes to America, establishing a standard and absolutely excluding the cheap, injurious grades that drift in from South America to the detriment of American digestion and the chagrin of Hawaiian coffee growers. He would impose a coffee tax to support the board—and to this tax there would not be the howl of opposition that the suggestion of a tariff on coffee would arouse. Mr. Stevens is a Hawaiian Friendly Society in himself. He proposes, as does Congressman Davidson, to do something practical. Both of these gentlemen, as well as Mr. Littlefield of Maine, and many others of the Congressional party, are convinced that the new pure food laws may be so enforced that no one would dare sell any foreign substitute under the label of "American," "Kona" or "Hawaiian" coffee. Patri-

otism on the part of Americans on the mainland and perseverance on the part of the islanders should accomplish the rest, so that American people would demand American coffee (which is the best in the world), raised by American growers.

I know that some of our Congressmen and their wives are taking home Hawaiian jams, which they pronounce the best in the world, vanilla beans and even cacao pods. Only one Congressman has expressed it as his opinion that Americans will buy their wares in the cheapest market, regardless of their place of origin, there being no patriotism among them in business, yet his voice rings out loudest when it is time to sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." There is need of a Hawaiian Friendly Society to convert this erring brother. It is the opinion of the majority that much can be accomplished for these islands by appealing to the patriotism and pride of the American people.

A MARKET ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Some of the Congressmen whose views and knowledge should be the property of all, desire to work in the direction of introducing the products of Hawaii to the masses that inhabit the Mississippi valley. They point to the Tehuantepec route and tell how it may be used to advantage. A Friendly Society should gather about these men, for each man has his own idea of how to do it, and a leader, the larger should be the membership of various minded followers. By all means let us have a "hands across the sea" friendly organization, and now is the time to begin the good work. Everyone is taking home something that will advertise these islands, each of these would like to be in touch with somebody that would gladly answer all questions. If they do no more at present than send their names and addresses, as well as those of others who love these islands and wish them well, to the Promotion Committee here, may not the rest follow?

I only wish others could listen to the many wise practical suggestions I have heard fall from the lips of our visiting Congressmen in the last few days. They one and all wish to keep in touch with the people of Hawaii. Nor will this desire grow less as time flies. Five thousand miles away is one who more than a quarter of a century ago visited these islands and still longs for them. He was the first to pronounce its tobacco the best and its growers the fairest; today he would perhaps act as honorary president of a Hawaiian Friendly Society and use only Hawaiian tobacco in his cigars, of which he smokes more than any other American, and drink only Hawaiian coffee, for he is an inveterate coffee fiend, and the expressed friendship of Mark Twain toward Hawaiian coffee, would place it a standby in many an American home, while every Congressman now among us is more than ready to follow suit and urge upon his friends to do the same.

However, all is not coffee. Certain Congressmen are sending to Grand Rapids, Michigan, logs of koa which will be turned into furniture to grace their homes and advertise these islands. True members of the Hawaiian Friendly Society—let us keep in touch with them. Their friends may wish such furniture and in time their friends' friends and it may then pay to establish a furniture factory in Hawaii, and a member of the Hawaiian Friendly may come forward with the needed capital.

PEOPLE IDLE LANDS

Just a word on patriotism and my plea is ended. The Jap is not given to singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" from the prow of every advancing vessel, but when his country needs him in any part of the world, he is there. Four thousand of them go to America annually to study there what Japan can best adapt; as many more to Europe. In Korea, Manchuria, Formosa, Hawaii, wherever he believes his country needs him, there he is found in telling numbers. We need some thousands more Americans on these islands. Will patriotism bring them, or will they stand upon the coast of the mainland and chant to us "My country, 'Tis of Thee." Let the Hawaiian Friendly at home induce them to come, let rich and poor in these islands show their patriotism by making sacrifices, if necessary, to induce the American on the mainland to come and people the idle lands of Hawaii. Each must perhaps make concessions. Friendly correspondence between individuals who have never met may bring about happy meetings and the more thorough Americanization of these islands. Let those who have ideas get together for the common good. On man alone may do much. If I were again to be called upon to place before a public school of Hawaii an example of purest, truest patriotism, I would not perhaps point first to the man who unfurled the flag and thereby covered himself with glory, but to a quiet unassuming citizen by adoption, who has worked for these islands as has no other man; not for glory, for he sank his own individuality to work only for the good of Hawaii. Such is the patriotism men admire—but seldom emulate. Twenty-nine Congressmen so admired it that they came with this—almost malihini—to study the needs of these islands. Such self sacrificing patriotism I would point out to the children of Hawaii and to every one who should desire to aid in organizing a Hawaiian Friendly Society—to aid our sister in preparing herself for the crowning glory of statehood. For a stranger who has done much for the love of us, sinking self for the furtherance of a good cause, that he might gather together an army in our defense, we can, I believe, best show our appreciation by joining the growing, advancing army he has organized, and sink self in the desire to make the continent forget that we are far away and by keeping our hands constantly stretched across the sea to grasp in friendly grip each hand outstretched to meet our own.

Forgive me if I have presumed to write these lines as though I were a Hawaiian, but it is to me as though I were a Hawaiian, for I have learned to ride your native surfboard, and in memory of that victory and the toils and pains that accompanied it, I believe

I may be fairly inscribed as one who has suffered sufficiently on your islands to love them and sympathize with them. PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The children of all nationalities in the public schools of Honolulu correspond with other school children the world over—children they have never seen, probably never will see; but it helps the children here in composition, and spreads abroad the fame of these islands and a knowledge of their products. The little children tell their correspondents how pineapples are grown. When the Congressmen return home the ladies of the party will tell their friends that the flavor of the pineapples canned in Hawaii is the most perfect ever tasted. Some of the Congressmen will advise certain families to take up homesteads on these islands and plant pines. Mr. James Castle, I understand, will aid intending settlers to locate in colonies and when they plant pines he will put up canneries and purchase their output. I have seen some of our Congressmen dig hour after hour for the simplest facts, this perhaps among others. Now what an example the children of the Hawaiian public schools set us. They tell all they know of these islands to the whole world and ask for outside information in return. They have started an embryo Hawaiian Friendship Society. What will we children of a larger growth do about it?

Seriously speaking, I have personal need of the aid of a Hawaiian Friendly Society. It is my privilege, too, to place before the American public the truth concerning these islands. My motive may be selfish in wishing such a society organized to lighten my efforts, but it is a selfishness I know is shared in by each member of the Congressional party. I have promised as I gather new facts to place them before certain members of Congress and they in turn will keep me informed as to the hopes that may arise in Washington. A little friendly society in a nutshell as it were. One and all of us wish to teach our fellow citizens on these islands that they can lean upon us on the mainland. How can we help you, how can you help us, and how can you help yourselves?

I believe that constant individual correspondence between those who subscribe themselves friends of Hawaii will bring about the means and in such a belief I shall send to your Promotion Committee as the name of one who wishes to hear from any Hawaiian who can give information, that of a sincere well-wisher.

ALEXANDER HUME FORD.

P. S.—I spoke of the Hawaiian coffee planter freeing himself from at least one of the middlemen, which would thereby give him fifteen cents a pound for his product instead of eleven as at present. A South American plantation sends its output to New York agents direct, they pack and grind daily, send to the hotels and customers in original sacks, and reap a rich profit for themselves and for the planters. Such a movement organized in behalf of Kona coffee would have the influence of the best men in Congress, and their wives, behind it, powerful partisans who will work as well as talk. It therefore behooves brothers Louisian and Bruner to get their fellow planters together and a representative in New York and Washington. American coffee for the army and navy should be their watchword in Washington, and there are able statesmen who will cry with them. And in New York, American coffee, the best in the world, for Americans, the best people in the world, who are just beginning to learn the difference between real coffee and its injurious substitutes masquerading under the name of the real article. America will gladly help the Hawaiian coffee planter the moment he shows a disposition to help himself. Let him continue his cry for a protective tariff, but he is more apt to get it if he makes his coffee known to the American public before Congress gets to the consideration of his case. New York city alone could easily consume all the coffee at present raised on these islands; give her the invitation to do so. Other cities take their fashions from the great metropolis. Earnest work will bring success, and perhaps a few thousand Americans scurrying to these islands to plant more coffee, once there is real money in such a patriotic undertaking. At least it is worth trying.

JAPS MAY DEPRIVE M'CARTHY OF LICENSE

It is reported that Senator McCarthy, father of the Liquor law and proprietor of the Criterion saloon, is up against it for a renewal of his saloon license, a direct outcome of the law he was instrumental in drawing up and getting through the Senate and House in the recent session. According to his own statement before the Board of License Commissioners yesterday the new law is drawn so as to operate against the Orientals in the saloon business and a suspicion of this fact has been felt among the Orientals, especially the Japanese, ever since the measure was introduced into the Legislature.

Acting on this suspicion the Japanese are said to have been quietly working a game of subtle revenge against the Senator, taking advantage of that section of the new regulations which requires the signatures of a majority of the persons living within two hundred and fifty feet of the premises for which any license is to be issued.

Now the particular corner occupied by the Criterion saloon has Japanese on three sides of it within the prescribed limits and the report is that these Japanese have been given the tip to refuse to sign the Senator's petition. Without the signatures, according to his own carefully prepared law, the Commissioners have no power to grant the license, so, unless the Japanese neighbors have a change of heart, McCarthy is up against it.

WANTS SUPREME COURT PRAC-TISE.

A petition was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday by Colla Campbell asking that a commission be appointed to enquire into his qualifications to appear before that body as an attorney. Attorneys Joe W. Cathcart and Frank E. Thompson are sponsors for his good moral character.

LEPROSARIUM WORK WANTED

An attempt is being made by President Pinkham, of the Board of Health, to induce the Federal authorities to begin at once on their work of scientifically seeking a cure for leprosy, instead of waiting for the completion of the Leprosarium on Molokai. President Pinkham's plan is outlined in the report made by him at the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, in which he said:

"It is three years since the United States Leprosarium was suggested, and two years since the appropriation was granted by Congress. Owing to technicalities, bids in excess of the amount appropriated, etc., no start has been made, and there are no immediate prospects of the work being undertaken, or should work be begun that the plant will be available for two years."

"I have taken the liberty to inquire of Dr. Brinkerhoff if the department would accept a proposition to temporarily occupy the improvement above suggested and proceed at once with the work until the station in Molokai is established."

"The buildings at Kalihi can be completed on or before October 1. If the plan is approved by all concerned the United States scientists and practitioners can begin their work at once. I apprehend the only difficulty will be the interpretation of the auditor of the United States may declare as to whether the appropriation for maintenance of the Molokai station can be used temporarily for a similar object carried on at the Kalihi Receiving Station. The matter has been submitted to the Surgeon General at Washington."

"There are in addition newly built and repaired accommodations at Kalihi for twenty-four patients."

"We have now regularly employed a special nurse for the oversight of the unfortunate leper girls and children while detained at Kalihi, a fact that is exceedingly gratifying to me."

"The closing of the public washhouse, at Iwilei, forces a serious problem upon the Board of Health whose consent is necessary to the establishment of substitute laundries."

"In few countries are more frequent changes of wash clothing required than here, and laundry bills to persons of moderate means are formidable."

"The Chinese in their way have been able to meet this necessity at prices for laundrying within reach of moderate incomes."

"The government washhouses were none too sanitary and embraced the peculiarly unhygienic feature of human habitations practically in the same room laundry operations were carried on."

"I have stated to various applicants desiring the legal approval of the Board, that I did not think the Board would permit human habitation in the same room or directly connecting rooms with those in which washing is carried on."

"I also have advised the Chinese to form an association, or at least a very limited number of associations, these associations to build their washhouses under the specifications and plans the Board would outline in detail, which plans while simple and comparatively inexpensive would insure laundrying being carried on under positive sanitary and hygienic conditions."

"I have stated the Board would not approve of numerous scattered laundries, and that such projects would be more expensive than associated facilities."

"I consider this a serious matter for the Board can not watch an unlimited number of washhouses."

"Public health in this Territory requires unceasing vigilance and private rights should be made to yield to the conditions necessary for sound public health."

"It is wholly unnecessary to force either the public to higher cost laundrying or to cause the laundries prohibitive expenditure for a plant, or its operation."

"It is a good opportunity to enforce proper and American methods of human habitation, a lesson Orientals need to be taught."

"I would suggest the Department of Public Works be requested to continue the operation of the Iwilei government washhouses temporarily, under some practicable arrangement until private washhouses can be constructed."

"Since writing the above I am informed the Chinese are prepared to build two first-class washhouses proposing to organize directly after the Board approves of the sites they suggest, one site being on Parker lane, off Liliha street, and one on Ward street, Kewalo."

NO INTER-ISLAND QUARANTINE.

"While public health has not been normal during April and May there has been no good reason for apprehensions and unwisely exaggerated gossip that has been floating throughout the Territory, especially as to inter-island quarantine."

SANITARY OFFICER APPOINTED.

The report of the President was approved of and accepted, the only other work of the Board, beyond the discussion of the various matters dealt with in the report being the appointment of C. H. Tracy as chief sanitary officer and inspector of cemeteries, an office formerly held by him.

HODSON TO RETURN HERE.

G. A. Hodson, who has been acting as traveling agent for the Oceanic Steamship Company in Australasia, is expected to arrive in San Francisco soon for the purpose of accepting a position with some other company, now that the Oceanic liners have been withdrawn from the Sydney route. Hodson will be remembered as the purser of the Sonoma, and before that of the Moana. His ability and fine personality made him one of the most popular officers on the Pacific.

COLDS AND PNEUMONIA.

There can be no excuse for a man if he allows a cold to develop into pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency towards this disease and many doctors' bills have been saved by its timely use. For sale by all dealers. Burman, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

JAP LABORERS THREATEN TO FORM A BIG UNION

Delegates representing the Japanese laborers on each one of the islands are in Honolulu in conference, their meeting being called to inquire into the labor question from the Japanese point of view. As a preliminary to their work they have approached Attorney Charles F. Chillingworth with an offer to engage him to make a digest of the different offers being made to the incoming Portuguese and Spanish laborers and submit the same to them.

For some time there have been rumors of a probable formation of one great labor union among the Japanese laborers on the plantations throughout the Territory, the avowed object of which

is to be the protection of what they consider their rights. And one of the rights that they are said to consider theirs is that of demanding and receiving equal wages and equal advantages on the plantations with those white laborers being brought to Hawaii. Those in touch with the situation state that the Japanese are greatly discontented with having to work side by side in the fields with these white laborers and receive less money for their work, especially now when the new laborers are green and can not do an equal amount of work a day with the Oriental.

Important developments are expected to result from the meeting of the delegates now in the city.

AH POI UP FOR HEARING

Ah Poi, the alleged jewelry store burglar, is now under trial before a jury in Judge De Bolt's court, the full number of jurors having been secured yesterday afternoon. Deputy Attorney General Milverton is conducting the case for the Territory, Carlos Long appearing for the defense. The main witness put on the stand yesterday was Chief of Detectives Taylor, who testified to the arrest of the prisoner and the circumstances which pointed him out to the police as the guilty man.

The crime for which Ah Poi is on trial is the burglary of the jewelry store of George Haffner, on Alakea street, on which same night, early in January last, there were one or two other burglaries, chief among which was the robbing of Faria's tailor shop on Hotel street. The prisoner, shortly after the burglary had been committed, sold a portion of the stolen jewelry to a Japanese jeweler on King street, near the junction with Beretania, who turned the plunder over to the police and laid a trap for Ah Poi. He walked into it the next night and was nabbed by Detective Taylor.

The arrest at that time attracted considerable attention, being the first arrest made for burglary for some time, although prior to the change in the police administration the city had been overrun with thieves. It was the first important arrest of the new police force.

LINDSAY LOSES APPEAL.

A decision was handed down by the Supreme Court yesterday in the appeal from the Fourth Circuit Court in Thomas W. Lindsay versus John Schiefel and Eben P. Low, in which Lindsay sued Schiefel for specific performance of a contract to convey for \$2000 lots 19 and 21 at Waikoeke, Hawaii, Low being a defendant as a subsequent grantee with notice. The case is one in which the main business was confused by claims and counter claims for small amounts, principally the expenses of sending certain wireless messages in connection with the negotiations. The Supreme Court affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court in dismissing the bill, but does so without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to bring a further action at law for breach of contract.

SICK JUROR DELAYS TRIAL.

The illness of Juror Fred Waldron, one of the twelve hearing the evidence in the damage suit of Amasiu versus Mahuka, in Judge Lindsay's court, has resulted in that case being put over until Friday. It had been expected that the case would have gone to the jury yesterday morning.

HEAVY DAMAGES GRANTED.

Judgment was rendered yesterday for the plaintiff in the damage suit of Yong Kwong Tat against Lee Chu for \$2400 and all costs. R. W. Breckons and W. W. Thayer represented the plaintiff in this case, Magoon & Lightfoot defending.

CASES SUBMITTED ON BRIEFS.

The case of J. F. Humburg, trustee, versus Wong Kwai, exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit, was submitted on briefs yesterday in the Supreme Court. Thompson & Clemens for plaintiff-appellee, C. W. Ashford for defendant-appellee.

Briefs were submitted in the Supreme Court case yesterday in the matter of the estate of George Galbraith, deceased, an appeal from a finding of the Circuit Court. Smith & Lewis and C. H. Olson for executors-appellants, Holmes & Stanley and Ballou & Marx for the heirs and trustee-appellees.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson delivered judgment yesterday in the case of the Hawaiian Hardware Company versus Koolau Kalkalahaole for \$719.99, the amount due for goods sold.

A stipulation was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday that if Jonah K. Kalamalama would pay \$250 to the Territorial Hotel Company before the case was called against him the matter would be called off.

NOT THE PLANTATIONS.

Trans-Pacific Trade makes the mistake of identifying sugar plantations with baronial estates. The term has no reference to plantations, which are corporate producers. Kaula presents a spectacle of some baronial estates in which sugar cuts a very small figure and grazing is the chief industry. There are such estates on every island of the group; some containing immense areas of absolutely unused land, withheld from settlement for no defensible purpose.

Five persons perished in the burning of the steamer Naomi, running between Grand Haven and Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan. They were coal passers trapped in their bunks and could not be rescued.

The bark W. B. Flint with a cargo of general merchandise sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on May 21.

IAUKEA OBJECTS TO PAYING HACK BILLS

Sheriff Iaukea has addressed the following letter to the Board of Supervisors, relative to hack bills which he thinks should not be charged to his department but to that of the Attorney General:

May 27, 1907.

Andrew E. Cox, Esquire, Chairman of the Police Committee, Board of Supervisors, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: I present you herewith two demands covering items of transportation expense incurred by the Attorney General's Department, from the United Carriage Co., and the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., the total amounting to \$25.25.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that during the previous administration the Board of Supervisors allowed a specific appropriation of \$150, over and above the regular police incidental appropriation, the said \$150, being appropriated to cover items of transportation expense incurred by the Attorney General's Department.

Since I assumed charge of the Police Department, or more specifically since February 1, 1907, that appropriation has been disallowed, and all subsequent transportation bills of the Attorney General's Department, with reference to the County of Oahu, have been drawn against the police incidental fund of \$1000.

Under the circumstances this department has no knowledge of the items being incurred against the general police fund each month until the bills are all in. These bills amount to considerable in the course of a month. In fact, there are items in the demands herewith presented, which are for services entirely outside of cases originating with the Police Department.

It seems to me that expenditures of this nature had best be made through the County Attorney's office, as the County Attorney's office and that of the Attorney General are more intimately related in the prosecution of cases before the Grand Jury and the Circuit Courts. As a matter of fact, the Incidental Fund now appropriated each month for the use of the Police Department is barely sufficient to meet our present needs without having to pay expenses incurred through other departments.

Respectfully yours,
Sheriff, County of Oahu.

CARTER TALKS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The following based on an interview with Governor Carter appears in the Call of May 18:

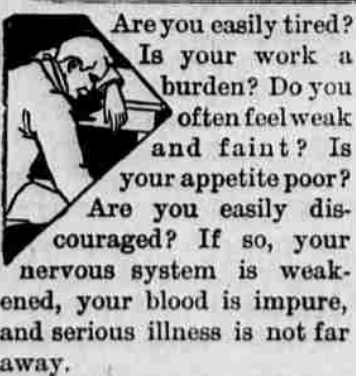
"The cultivation and growth of tropical fruits in the Hawaiian Islands is to be placed on a scientific basis, in order to develop the resources of the island Territory. According to Governor G. R. Carter, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Sierra, accompanied by his wife, a college of agriculture has been founded with this idea in view. It was voted at the last session of the Legislature of the islands to found such an institution and an appropriation of \$25,000 was set aside for the purpose. It is to further the plans of the university that the Governor of the Territory is here. He intends to round up a staff of professors and fill the executive chair of the institution while on his visit, which will include an extended tour of the east, as well as a visit to Washington, D. C."

Professor E. W. Hilgard, the agricultural expert of the University of California, will be visited by the island executive today, and, largely up on the recommendation of this retired scientist, the appointments to the faculty of the university will be made. At the next session of Congress the new institution will be entitled to the \$25,000 set aside by the Federal Government for colleges of this sort.

SIERRA'S GOOD RUN.

San Francisco.—The Oceanic Company's steamer Sierra and the Japanese liner Nippon Maru reached port this morning, but according to Captain Filmer of the latter vessel there was no attempt to race the Spreckels steamer. He stated that his vessel is scheduled to make a required speed, and there was nothing to be gained in burning several hundred extra tons of coal.

The passengers on the Nippon Maru were, however, considerably disappointed in the steamer's failing to arrive here ahead of the Sierra. The Oceanic Company's steamer sailed from Honolulu at 10 o'clock last Saturday morning and the Nippon Maru left an hour later. The second day out a slight mishap to the engines caused the Sierra to stop for about two hours, and it enabled the Japanese steamer to overtake and pass her. After the trouble with the machinery was repaired the Sierra started in pursuit of her rival, and by steaming at a speed of over sixteen knots an hour succeeded in beating the Nippon Maru to port. The Sierra's time from Honolulu was five days, seventeen hours and fifty-two minutes, and the Japanese steamer was five days, twenty-one hours and three minutes.



AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

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